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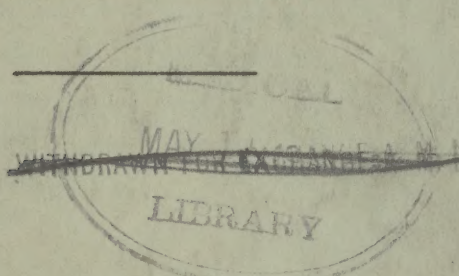
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CONTINUATION COMMITTEE IN MEDICINE
AND ALLIED FIELDS

RECEIVED

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CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS
IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION



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Minutes of Meeting of
March 8, 1940.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

CONTINUATION COMMITTEE IN MEDICINE

AND ALLIED FIELDS

May 9, 1940

CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

The Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State takes pleasure in enclosing, in connection with the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education, the minutes of the meeting of the Continuation Committee in Medicine and Allied Fields held in Washington on March 8, 1940.

Department of State

April 1940

CONTINUATION COMMITTEE IN MEDICINE
AND ALLIED FIELDS

CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS
IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

Minutes of Meeting of March 8, 1940.

Room 399

Department of State

[Wash.]

Department of State

April 1940

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Summary of Discussion	5
Discussion of Agenda (Minutes)	9
<u>Five-minute reports:</u>	
American Medical Association.	9
American College of Surgeons.	9
American Foundation for Tropical Medicine, Inc., and American Society of Tropical Medicine.	14
American Hospital Association	15
American Nurses Association	17
American Public Health Association.	18
Biometric Section, American Statistical Association	20
American Pharmaceutical Association	20
American Dental Association	22
Pan American Sanitary Bureau.	23
<u>Hospitality</u>	24
<u>Educational interchange</u>	25
<u>Dissemination of scientific information in medical and allied fields.</u>	28
Facilities of Army Medical Museum and Library.	28
<u>Recognition of degrees.</u>	34
<u>Eighth American Scientific Congress</u>	34
Appendix--Agreement between Cornell University Medical College and the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Habana.	

CONTINUATION COMMITTEE IN MEDICINE
AND ALLIED FIELDS

CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS
IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

Minutes of Meeting of
March 8, 1940,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

INTRODUCTION

Group V (Medicine and Allied Fields) of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education, which was held in Washington, D. C., on November 9 and 10, 1939, under the auspices of the Department of State, suggested the establishment of a Continuation Committee to carry out the recommendations resulting from the discussion. This suggestion was approved by the Temporary Continuation Committee of the Conference at its meeting of February 3, 1940, and was ratified on April 4 by the General Advisory Committee of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State. It was also recommended by the Temporary Continuation Committee and the General Advisory Committee that the activities of the Medical Continuation Committee be related to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

At the request of the chairman of Group V, the Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State invited the medical and allied professions to name representatives to the Continuation Committee. The following organizations received invitations and appointed representatives as listed:

Pan American Sanitary Bureau	Hugh S. Cumming, M.D., Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service (Retired), Director.
American College of Surgeons	Bowman C. Crowell, M.D., Associate Director.
American Dental Association	Leroy M. S. Miner, D.M.D., Dean, Harvard Dental School.

American

American Hospital Association	Bert W. Caldwell, M.D., Executive Secretary.
American Medical Association	William D. Cutter, M.D., Chairman, Council on Medical Education and Hospitals.
American Nurses Association	Julia L. Stimson, R.N., President.
American Pharmaceutical Association	Ernest G. Little, Ph.D., Dean, College of Pharmacy, Rutgers University; Chair- man, Executive Committee, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.
American Public Health Association	Wilson G. Smillie, M.D., Director of Public Health, Cornell University Medical College.
American Society of Tropical Medicine	Thomas T. Mackie, M.D., President-elect; Executive Secretary, American Founda- tion for Tropical Medicine.
American Statistical Associa- tion (Biometric Section)	Lowell J. Reed, Ph.D., Former Chairman; Dean, School of Hygiene and Public Health, The Johns Hopkins University.
Association of American Medical Colleges	Willard C. Rappleye, M.D., Past President.

In addition, Dr. Abel Wolman of The Johns Hopkins University, Chairman of the Executive Board of the American Public Health Association, was invited to become a member of the Committee as representative of the Sanitary Engineering profession.

The organizing meeting of the Continuation Committee in Medicine and Allied Fields was held on March 8, 1940, in the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, under the chairmanship of Surgeon General (Retired) Hugh S. Cumming. Miss Stimson, Dr. Miner, and Dr. Little were unable to be present. Miss Stimson was represented

by

by Mrs. Mary A. Hickey, Secretary of the American Nurses Association and Chief of Nurses of the Veterans' Administration, and Dr. Little by Dean Wortley F. Rudd of the School of Pharmacy of the Medical College of Virginia. Dr. Rappleye was not present due to the fact that his appointment to the Committee was unfortunately not received in time to issue him an invitation to the meeting. In addition, the following persons were in attendance:

Edward C. Ernst, M.D., Assistant Director,
Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Aristides A. Moll, A.M., Secretary, Pan American
Sanitary Bureau.

Colonel Harold W. Jones, Librarian, Army Medical
Library.

Lieutenant Colonel Virgil H. Cornell, Assistant
Curator, Army Medical Museum.

Claudius F. Mayer, M.D., Army Medical Library.

Charles A. Thomson, Assistant Chief, Division of
Cultural Relations, Department of State.

Irene A. Wright, Division of Cultural Relations,
Department of State.

Harry H. Pierson, Division of Cultural Relations,
Department of State.

The following agenda was placed before the Committee for its consideration:

1. Five-minute reports of associations and Pan
American Sanitary Bureau.

2. Hospitality.

- a. Appointment of subcommittee to handle this
matter and set up plan to cover all fields.

3. Educational interchange.

- a. Student and professor exchanges under Conven-
tion for Promotion of Inter-American Cul-
tural Relations.

- i. Method of channeling requests for advice
from Department of State Subcommittee
on Fellowships and Professorships.

- ii. Means of stimulating applications from medical and allied fields.
 - b. Travel and subsistence fellowships.
 - c. Survey of internships, laboratory facilities, opportunities for field work, nursing fellowships, hospital administration fellowships, and dental fellowships.
 - i. What system can be devised for bringing these facilities promptly to the attention of prospective recipients in the other American republics?
 - ii. Booklets in Spanish and Portuguese on opportunities reported.
 - d. Information concerning prospective graduate students, interns, et cetera.
 - i. Would it help to have (1) forms on file at American diplomatic missions and consular offices; (2) Pan American Sanitary Bureau designate local men for interviews, where possible?
 - e. Survey of medical schools in the other American republics to show courses, content, administration, et cetera, but no rating.
 - f. Survey of American medical schools to gather information on their experience with Latin American students.
4. Dissemination of scientific information in medical and allied fields.
- a. Facilities of Army Medical Museum and Library.
 - i. What can be done to bring facilities of Museum and Library to attention of qualified persons in other American republics?
 - b. Possible expansion of Bulletin of Pan American Sanitary Bureau.
 - i. Suggestions for obtaining articles.

- c. Motion pictures in relation to this field.
- d. Other suggestions regarding exchange and dissemination of information.
- 5. Recognition of professional degrees for educational purposes.
- 6. Eighth American Scientific Congress.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION

The following summary follows the numbers of the agenda:

1. Reports. The members of the Committee presented reports regarding the past, present, and future activities of their respective organizations in the development of closer educational and professional relations with the other American republics. These reports, reproduced below, revealed that in some fields a good deal of activity was already going on, and that in all fields an expansion of ways and means of promoting better professional relations through education, exchange of scientific information, and personal contact, was under consideration.

2. Hospitality. Dr. W. G. Smillie expressed his willingness to act as Chairman of a Subcommittee to look into the question of hospitality for visiting professional colleagues in New York and to submit a plan for a permanent policy.

3. Educational Interchange.

(a-i) It was the unanimous sense of the Committee that its members would serve as an advisory body to assist the Department of State Committee on fellowships and professorships in questions relating to medicine and allied fields.

(a-ii) It was recommended that the various professional journals carry articles regarding the student and professor exchanges under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations in order to stimulate applications from medical and allied fields.

(b) There

- (b) There was general agreement that travel and subsistence fellowships should be established and that efforts in this direction should follow one or both of the following courses:
- (1) Coordinate them with the efforts of Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, to obtain a "pool" of funds, or
 - (2) Approach foundations interested in medical education.
- (c-i) In order to establish certain basic facts on which a survey of internships and other opportunities might be based, Dr. Cutter offered to insert a question on the form to be submitted to hospitals by the American Medical Association asking whether they would accept English-speaking interns from the other American republics.
- (c-ii) It was agreed that any facilities discovered should be brought to the attention of prospective graduate students in the other American republics by the publication of booklets in Spanish and Portuguese. These booklets would also give general information regarding graduate education in medicine and allied fields. This step would require financing.
- (d) The most practical course for obtaining information regarding prospective graduate students and interns would appear to be as follows:
- (1) appropriate forms to be placed on file at American diplomatic missions and consular offices.
 - (2) These forms to be filled in by applicants and submitted to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau through the national health authorities of their respective countries.
 - (3) Whenever possible, applicants are to be interviewed by local representatives of the Sanitary Bureau and reports submitted by those representatives.
- (e) It was agreed that a survey of schools in the other American republics was not advisable at this time. However, it was emphasized that information is now available regarding medical schools in the files of the Pan American

Sanitary Bureau, and the Department of State.

- (f) It was agreed that a survey of American medical schools and schools of public health to gather information on their experience with Latin American students would not be difficult and could probably be conducted by correspondence.

4. Dissemination of scientific information in medical and allied fields.

- (a) It was agreed that cooperation should be extended to the Army Medical Library in order that it might, on request, amplify its mailing list in the other American republics in the sense of obtaining the names of important libraries and institutions of learning devoted to medicine and allied sciences which could profitably receive the Index Catalogue.

It was agreed that it would be wise to request all medical libraries in the other American republics to furnish the Army Medical Library with a catalog of their holdings.

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau could not publish complete lists of recent acquisitions by the Army Medical Library in its Bulletin but it could publish restricted notices of (a) lists of books of interest to Latin Americans, and (b) lists of books available for free distribution.

A few loan sets of the registries (collections of slides, diagnoses, et cetera, regarding tumors) conducted at the Army Medical Museum under the auspices of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council could be designated for circulation among interested groups in South and Central America.

The Army Medical Corps should be encouraged to send its officers to the other American republics to study tropical diseases.

- (b) It was agreed that an expansion of the Bulletin of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to include articles of more general interest would be desirable if funds and office space could be obtained.

(c) Attention

- (c) Attention was invited to the need of having a committee to pass on the suitability of certain films for general use, especially outside the United States.
- (d) The Pan American Sanitary Bureau agreed to place the names of members of the American Medical Continuation Committee on the mailing list of its Bulletin.

5. No difficulties exist in the recognition of degrees for educational purposes.

The projects mentioned above which would require financial support are:

- 1. The establishment of travel and subsistence fellowships.
- 2. The publication of booklets in Spanish and Portuguese containing information on facilities for graduate study and internships in medicine and allied fields.
- 3. Expansion of Pan American Sanitary Bureau Bulletin.

DISCUSSION OF AGENDA

The Chairman introduced Mr. Thomson, who gave a brief explanation of the work of the Division of Cultural Relations and of the general background for the meeting. Dr. Ernst then referred briefly to the meeting of the Temporary Continuation Committee of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education on February 2 and 3, 1940, and the action it had taken in recommending that the Medical Continuation Committee in process of formation be continued and that its activities be related to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

1. Five-minute reports.

American Medical Association.

Dr. William D. Cutter spoke of the efforts which were being made by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals to include in its mailing list all of those institutions and individuals in the other American republics who may be interested in the publications of the Council. In these efforts he was receiving the cooperation of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and of the Department of State. In a more general way, he said, the Board of Trustees of the Association is considering inviting representatives of medical societies and institutions in Latin America to the 1942 annual session, and to explore at that time ways and means of making inter-American cooperation more effective.

American College of Surgeons. Dr. Bowman C. Crowell, Associate Director, submitted the following report:

"What the American College of Surgeons has done in the field of Inter-American Relations

"First of all, the American College of Surgeons is inter-American. It goes beyond the seeking of cordial and mutually helpful relationships with the surgeons of Latin America. It seeks absolute unity with them, offers them Fellowship on an equal basis, and participation in the direction of its affairs. In the original concept of the scope of the organization, the whole western hemisphere was embraced. Among the first activities after the College was formed in 1913 was the beginning of correspondence in Spanish to introduce the association and its aims to the surgeons of Central and South America and to invite their Fellowship. An immediate official visit

was

was planned but had to be postponed because of the World War.

"In 1919 committees of surgeons were selected in Panama, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay to lay the groundwork for an official visit, which was made in January 1920, by President William J. Mayo and Director-General Franklin H. Martin. The reception given these representatives was cordial. The interest of the surgical profession was immediately won. At the Convocation of the College held in the fall of the same year in far-away Montreal, thirty-five surgeons from Latin America were received into Fellowship.

"A number of official visits followed, culminating in 1923 in a cruise on a specially chartered vessel by representatives of the College from thirty-five states in the United States and five provinces of Canada, to Cuba, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. Fifty members of the party crossed the Andes and visited Chile and Peru also. Official receptions were held for the party by the presidents of all countries whose capitals were visited, and formal meetings of the College were held in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In each country meetings of the respective committees on credentials were conducted.

"At the third Pan American Scientific Congress in Lima, Peru, in 1924, the College was represented by Dr. James T. Case of Battle Creek, Michigan, who presented the Hospital Standardization program originated by the College. The Congress passed unanimously a motion voting approval of the program and requesting all the governments represented to set in motion at once means of accomplishing similar work. Thereafter, surveys were made by representatives of the College of hospitals in several South American countries.

"By 1927 official visits had been made to seventeen Latin American countries. In each of them a Committee on Credentials had been formed. Included in the Fellowship of the College were two hundred forty-one of their surgeons.

"Since 1927 the increased work of the College in the United States and Canada has not permitted any great extension of the Latin American program on

which

which about \$92,000 has been expended, financed from yearly dues paid by the Fellows, besides substantial expenditures of a voluntary nature by the persons who participated. Nevertheless, an inter-American concept in fact as well as in principle still prevails as evidenced by the following:

"In Latin American countries there are at present 246 Fellows.

On the Board of Governors are six Fellows from those countries.

On the Committee on the Library are six Fellows from those countries.

On the Committee on Fractures and Other Traumas are two Fellows from Latin America.

Eighteen Latin-American countries have Committees on Credentials.

Sixteen leading Latin-American surgeons have received honorary Fellowships.

The Annual Clinical Congress of the College is attended by some twenty surgeons from those countries each year.

About five hundred copies of the Official Journal of the College, 'Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics,' go monthly to subscribers in Latin America.

Sixty-one medical journals from Latin America come to our Official Journal for abstracting in the International Abstract of Surgery.

The College Bulletin, published five times a year, goes to all Fellows in Latin America.

Surgeons from these countries are reporting cases to the Registry of Bone Sarcoma, and are using it for study.

Surgeons from these countries are using the services of the Department of Literary Research of the College.

"Future plans of the American College of Surgeons for Inter-American Cooperation

"Again I would use a stronger word than 'cooperation' for our plans. Our aim is unity. You don't merely cooperate with members of your own family; you are one with them. You don't merely work together, but your thinking naturally proceeds along much the same lines. What the American College of Surgeons has accomplished in the United States and Canada, it seeks to accomplish

through

through its own Fellows in the other Americas. Progress has been slow, but a substantial foundation has been laid for pursuance of the same program south of the Mexican border that is conducted above it.

"The activities of the American College of Surgeons may be classified under four main headings:

- "1. Elevation of the standards of surgery (under which really the other efforts are also embraced).
2. Improvement of hospitals, known as Hospital Standardization.
3. Clinical Research.
4. Education of the surgeon.

"Elevation of the Standards of Surgery

"By specific requirements for admission to its Fellowship, involving education, training, ethics, and accomplishments in surgery, the College sets, in effect, standards for surgery. In the Latin-American countries, by promoting greater activity on the part of the Credentials Committees, and making an effort to interest more surgeons in allying themselves with the College, it would be possible to gain more applicants for Fellowship, to spread the ideals of the organization, and to stimulate higher surgical standards.

"Hospital Standardization

"Formation of an Inter-American or Pan American Hospital Association, through which such a program might be expedited, is already under consideration with the active support of the president of the International Hospital Association, Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, who is in charge of the hospital activities of the College.

"Clinical Research

"Wider use of the Registry of Bone Sarcoma, and more registrations in the archives of five-year cancer cures are easily possible through educating the Latin-American surgeons in the value of the clinical research that the College has conducted in the field of malignant tumors.

"Cancer

"Cancer clinics might also be organized under the direction of the College in several hospitals in the Latin-American countries on the same plan that has resulted in the establishment of three hundred and seven approved clinics in the United States and Canada.

"Greater extension could be made into these countries of the work in improving practices in the treatment of fractures and other traumas, largely through the formation of regional fracture committees which carry on educational programs for the medical profession and the public.

"Education of the Surgeon

"The College naturally has a deep interest in undergraduate medical education, but, since there are effective supervisory agencies in this field, the policy is to abet their efforts rather than to duplicate them. It is therefore at the point at which the medical graduate elects to specialize in surgery that the American College of Surgeons enters the field of education.

"An intensive program designed to enlarge the opportunities and raise the standards for graduate training in general surgery and the surgical specialties is an important present activity of the College. There is every reason to believe it is as much needed south of us as it is here and in Canada. Of course, its benefits already extend to the other Americas since many who enter our hospitals for graduate training in surgery are from those countries, or afterward practice in them. Nevertheless, the program should undoubtedly be carried into their hospitals, and exchange professorships would be a valuable means of acquainting teachers of surgery with the program as an initial step.

"Postgraduate education of the surgeon is an activity in which the other Americas should more fully share. Three main channels exist through which the College carries forward this work: meetings, including surgical clinics in hospitals; literature; and medical motion picture films. For the latter the College acts as a clearing house. A plan by which the films could be made available to Latin-American countries, under the sponsorship of the College, was presented to the Department of State last fall and was

discussed,

discussed, with full approval, by the Medical Group which met in connection with the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education in November."

American Foundation for Tropical Medicine, Inc., and
American Society of Tropical Medicine.

Dr. Thomas T. Mackie, President-elect of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, reported that the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine had been incorporated on January 8, 1940, under the laws of the State of New York, and that all legal formalities necessary for its operation had now been completed. Dr. Mackie quoted the purposes of the Foundation, as stated in its certificate of incorporation, as follows:

"To study and conduct researches with respect to, and to collect, edit, classify, complete and disseminate knowledge, information, data, facts and statistics concerning tropical or geographical medicine, public health, and the prevention of human and animal diseases in warm climates; to publish and cause to be published books, pamphlets, magazines, articles and papers referring to the foregoing.

"To aid and assist and to work in conjunction and in cooperation with individuals, corporations, groups, organizations and agencies interested in obtaining and maintaining support for and research in any one or more of the foregoing.

"To aid and assist a school or schools of medicine in the Western Hemisphere in introducing, maintaining and supporting courses of studies in any one or more of the foregoing.

"To create, endow and maintain and to aid and assist in the creation, endowment and maintenance of fellowships for the study of any one or more of the foregoing in schools of medicine in the Western Hemisphere to be awarded to students or physicians from any countries situated in the Western Hemisphere.

"To aid and assist in the exchange of faculty members and research workers between and among schools of medicine in the Western Hemisphere.

"To aid and assist and to work in conjunction and in cooperation with journals of medicine and other similar professional periodicals.

"In

"In furtherance of any one or more of the foregoing purposes and objects, to make grants of funds and subsidies and to render financial aid of any kind whatsoever to such individuals, corporations, groups, organizations and agencies as the corporation may at any time and from time to time designate.

"To accept, receive, hold, invest and use for the furtherance of any of the purposes and objects of the corporation gifts, legacies, bequests, devises, funds and benefits of trusts (but not to act as trustee of any trust) and to borrow money for any of the aforesaid purposes and objects.

"To do any and all lawful acts and things which may be necessary, useful, suitable, desirable or proper for the furtherance, accomplishment or attainment of any or all of the aforesaid purposes and objects, and to cooperate with individuals, corporations, groups, organizations or agencies already engaged in fostering any or all of the foregoing purposes.

"The corporation shall not engage in any trade or business whatsoever, nor shall any of its funds or property be paid to or for the benefit of any members of the corporation except as reasonable compensation for services rendered by them to the corporation."

Dr. Mackie added that the campaign for funds to support the Foundation was going forward and that it was expected that within a short time some money would be in hand.

Dr. Mackie mentioned the courses on Tropical Medicine offered by Tulane University since February 1940.

American Hospital Association.

Dr. Bert W. Caldwell, Executive Secretary, presented the following report:

"The American Hospital Association has taken an active interest in Inter-American Relations in the field of education. Five years ago the Association established its Committee on Latin American Relations which has contacted the medical and hospital authorities of every country in Central and South America.

"In

"In 1929 the American Hospital Association invited the countries of the world to participate in an International Hospital Conference. Thirty-seven countries accepted this invitation, including eleven from Central and South America, and sent their representatives. At this conference the International Hospital Association was organized and has held International Hospital Congresses bi-ennially and in the different world's capitals.

"The work of the Committee on Latin American Relations has been extensive. Medical and hospital people coming to the United States have been received by the Committee, itineraries have been arranged for them, and hospitals which they desired to visit have been contacted with the view of having their facilities placed at the disposal of our guests and visitors. In addition the Bacon Library and Service Bureau of the Association has sent to many of these countries plans and specifications, as well as package libraries on hospitals. It maintains a constantly increasing correspondence with hospital administrators in Latin America.

"An activity which the Association has fostered for the past eight years as its educational and cultural contribution is the conducting of Institutes for Hospital Administrators. First started at the University of Chicago, these institutes during 1939 were established at the University of Minnesota, Duke, Cornell, Leland Stanford, and Columbia University and the University of St. Louis. In addition a course in Hospital Administration has been established at the University of Chicago. The attendance of students at these institutes coming from Latin America has been surprisingly large. In the near future a similar institute will be established at the University of Puerto Rico and another at the University of Panama.

"Referring again to the activities of the Bacon Library and Service Bureau of the Association, a section devoted to periodicals, texts and manuscripts by Spanish and Latin American authors is used extensively, as well as the package libraries written in English.

"The Association has placed its services at the disposal of medical graduates from Latin America who desire internships, residencies or post-graduate

opportunities

opportunities in the hospitals of the United States and Canada. It is consulted by the physicians on choice of medical schools and hospitals, and the opportunities for continuing education.

"Many of the Departments of Public Welfare contact the Association for information, literature, works on hospital organization and management, and allied subjects.

"The American Hospital Association considers its work with Latin America as a major activity. Its friendly relations with our colleagues in Latin America has increased as the years pass on. They have contributed a great deal to hospital advancement in this country as well as their own, and the relationship has resulted in mutual benefits of increasing value. This activity of the American Hospital Association will be continued, and we are particularly pleased to have the cooperation of the Department of State and of this group."

Dr. Caldwell remarked that the Committee might do a very good service to young Latin American students by rendering more effective guidance in preventing them from taking courses in low-grade correspondence schools. He emphasized that he did not mean recognized correspondence schools, but rather those which offered diplomas for a small fee. The young people who unwittingly obtained diplomas from these schools found afterwards that their time had been uselessly expended and that their diplomas were not accepted by recognized institutions.

American Nurses Association.

Mrs. Mary A. Hickey, Superintendent of Nurses of the United States Veterans' Administration and Secretary of the Association, representing Miss Julia C. Stimson, President of the Association, submitted the following report:

"1.a. The American Nurses' Association has had an important part to play in the affairs of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation which conducts postgraduate courses for nurses from all over the world at Bedford College, London University, London, England. As reported at the meeting of Group V in Washington, November 10th, of the 339 nurses from 47 countries who have taken the courses, only

eight came from South America, three from Mexico, one each from Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela and Brazil. It was also reported that twelve fellowships have been given to South American nurses for study in the United States.

"b. The American Journal of Nursing, the official organ of the American Nurses' Association, has for forty years made efforts to keep in touch with developments in South America. Its interest is now very active and the editors may be counted on to follow up every opportunity to be better informed on the subject.

"2. Our future plans are not definite. We plan to explore and foster opportunities for South American nurses in the United States.

"3. And also to make a study of the problems that are confronting South American nurses who come to this country to study. We shall try also to collect statistics regarding such students as we know that a number have been accepted for nursing courses at Teachers College, Columbia University; New York Hospital School of Nursing; the School of Nursing of Western Reserve University and others.

"Since the postgraduate courses for nurses in American institutions are planned primarily for nurses of the United States, the differences of background and language and preparation do create problems. The way they are being met will be made part of our study."

American Public Health Association.

Dr. Wilson G. Smillie, Director of Public Health at Cornell Medical College, New York and Dr. Abel Wolman, The Johns Hopkins University, Chairman of the Executive Board of the American Public Health Association, presented the following report:

"Although by its Charter the American Public Health Association is a North American professional society, it has been a long standing policy of the Association to keep in touch with developments in Latin America.

"At

"At present the American Public Health Association has members or Fellows in 16 Latin American countries. It has recently elected the Cuban Public Health Society to affiliate relationship with the Association, and there is under way negotiation relating to a possible affiliation with a similar group in Mexico.

"Within recent months the Association has participated in discussion initiated by the group of public health workers in Cuba, looking toward the formation of a Gulf and Caribbean Public Health Association in which it would be expected to include all public health workers interested who reside in countries bordering the Gulf and the Caribbean and including the southern states. This proposal has been discussed with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau with which it is proposed that such an agency would stand in the relationship of a voluntary group parallel to the official group in the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. It is expected that an organization meeting will be held within the next few weeks.

"The American Public Health Association has retained a lively interest in the large group of Fellows coming from Latin American countries for graduate training in public health. The Association has consistently sought to establish friendly relations with these Fellows as individuals and has made an effort to keep informed of important changes in public health in the countries from which they come."

Dr. Wolman also said that the Association was paying some attention to the possibility of a Spanish bulletin. He referred to the activities of several reputable firms which have permanent staffs in South America and have published impartial and valuable material in connection with water supply and sewage disposal.

(Dr. Cumming). In commenting upon this statement, Dr. Cumming said that the Sanitary Bureau had been requested to hold a conference on sanitary engineering. Dr. Wolman said that he thought it would be a good thing. He added that if it were feasible financially, it might be well to hold such a conference in a South American country. Dr. Moll remarked that Latin Americans attending such a conference would be interested in seeing what is being done in the United States. Dr. Wolman said that there are many examples of sanitary engineering projects in the south

which

which would be of interest to public health authorities in the other American republics.

Dr. Smillie stressed the need of genuine reciprocity in inter-American medical relations. He described the annual exchange of students and faculty members between the Cornell University Medical College and the University of Habana, and submitted for the information of the Committee a copy of the contract on which these exchanges are based (see Appendix). Dr. Smillie stressed the advisability of stimulating university vacation exchanges.

Biometric Section, American Statistical Association.

Dr. Lowell J. Reed, Dean of the School of Hygiene and Public Health, The Johns Hopkins University, mentioned the potential interest of the Section in inter-American relations in medicine and allied fields, but stated that no activities had been undertaken.

Commenting on Dr. Reed's remarks, Dr. Cumming said that the Sanitary Bureau from time to time received requests for suggestions regarding statisticians to go to Latin America and asked whether Dr. Reed could suggest a source to which the Bureau could turn in these cases. Dr. Reed replied that young men could occasionally be found who were free to go to Latin America and suggested that the schools be approached in these cases.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

Dean Wortly F. Rudd, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, Medical College of Virginia, representing Dr. Ernest J. Little, Dean of the College of Pharmacy of Rutgers University and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, presented the following report:

"(1)a--The Association has cooperated with the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan-American Union in a study of the various laws regulating the education and registration of pharmacists in South American countries and the arrangements under which pharmacists may reciprocate from one country to another. This study is being continued with the object of bringing about closer uniformity in these laws and in the regulations thereunder. The Association has furnished thru various agencies and also directly, information about the practice of

pharmacy

pharmacy in this country, about the education, registration and legal control of pharmacists to various South American countries. In some instances, such requests for information have come to us thru the representatives of these countries, located in Washington.

"(b)--The Association has cooperated with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau in supplying information to be distributed to the South American countries. As a notable example, the U.S.P. has been translated into Spanish and made available to the Spanish speaking countries. The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau undertook the translation of the Pharmacopoeia and also the translation and publication in its Journal of a series of articles 'The Pharmacopoeia and the Physician' which was previously published in the Journal of the A.M.A. The Association has assisted in every way it could in promoting the establishment and development of standards for drugs and medicines, and in April 1936, a meeting of the Pan-American Health directors and experts was held in the Association's building, which was devoted to the consideration of pharmacopoeial standards.

"(c)--In furtherance of the establishment and development of standards, one session of the meeting of the Pan-American Medical Association, held in Dallas, Texas in 1933, at which the Association was represented, was devoted to pharmacopoeias.

"(d)--The Association is a member of the International Pharmaceutical Federation of which the pharmaceutical associations of several of the South American countries are also members. The Federation is not active at present, but in recent years, has collected and distributed to its members information about many phases of pharmacy. This Association has been called upon to supply a great deal of basic information in this connection.

"(e)--The Association has a number of active and honorary members in the South American countries. These have been selected with the view of interesting outstanding pharmacists in each country and the results have been encouraging. These members get our publications and other information furnished to other members and thru them the Association has had an opportunity to furnish a great deal of information which we hope has been helpful.

"(2)--The

"(2)--The Association plans to continue the cooperative efforts referred to under (1) and to carry on any other work that may be suggested. It has been suggested that a Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy might be arranged, and that an interchange of publications would be helpful.

"(3)--Outside of the difficulty of language, it is probable that the greatest problem encountered is the lack of uniformity in standards in the education and registration of pharmacists and in the regulation of the practice of pharmacy. If greater uniformity could be brought about, then future progress could be more rapid."

American Dental Association.

Although the representative of this Association, Dean Leroy M. S. Miner of the Dental School of Harvard University, was unable to attend the meeting, he has kindly submitted the following report to be inserted in the minutes:

"For many years the American Dental Association has welcomed, officially, members of the dental profession in the Central and South American countries, and special attention has been given to those men who have come to the annual sessions of the Association.

"In 1937 the Pan American Odontological Association was formed for the express purpose of fostering professional relationships in the Americas in the dental field. Dr. Leroy M. S. Miner, the retiring President of the American Dental Association was elected the first President of this organization. Dr. Ralph H. Brodsky of New York was elected Secretary, and has continued to serve effectively in that capacity.

"One of its objectives was to provide fellowships for students and teachers in the Central and South American countries, for study and teaching in the United States, and plans were also developed to make it possible for Americans to serve as exchange teachers in some of the dental schools of those countries.

"Sections

"Sections of the Pan American Odontological have been organized in various countries of the Americas. The presiding officer elected by each section serves as a vice-president of the parent body.

"The work of the Pan American Odontological Society has aroused much interest and seems to be accomplishing in the dental profession of the Americas the very thing that the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education is trying to bring about."

Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Director of the Bureau, reported as follows:

"While the scope and activities of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau are fully described in the annual reports of the Director, it might be well to give here some idea of its work in the cultural field:

"Interns.--About eight interns from Latin America have been placed in hospitals in the United States during this last year.

"Assisting Visitors.--The Bureau assists visitors by informing them which institutions are best fitted to furnish the information which they desire, giving them letters of introduction; and in the case of medical students, advising them which institutions offer the courses best adapted to their interests.

"Answering Queries.--This involves a very wide field, embracing practically every medical and public health subject.

"Helping to secure nurses and other experts. This is only done at the request of governmental authorities. An effort is made to determine in advance the actual needs. In such cases the purpose of the Bureau is to protect the interest of both the Government concerned and the individual.

"Assisting Foundations in the selection of candidates for scholarships, et cetera.--This is usually accomplished through the Traveling Representatives of the Bureau who have an opportunity to confer with the applicants in the field.

"Distribution

"Distribution of publications.---This activity has two phases: (1) Securing publications in this country for Latin Americans, and (2) distributing to libraries, et cetera, publications received in duplicate from Latin America.

"Distribution of films.---The Bureau has just begun to make a collection of films on medical and especially health subjects which will be loaned free of charge to the different health departments and medical schools of Latin America.

"Preparation of informative material.---Periodically the Bureau prepares lists of scientific institutions, medical schools, health authorities, hospitals, et cetera, in Latin America, which are distributed free of charge to interested parties, and especially to libraries, et cetera. In the Bulletin there is considerable material published on the work accomplished in the various Republics. A series of articles in English have been published, as for instance one describing the chief scientific institutions in Latin America.

"Distribution of biologic products.---Upon the request of laboratories in Latin America, the Bureau secures and transmits to them various biologic products secured from laboratories in this country.

"Under the provisions of the Pan American Sanitary Code (1924) the Bureau has gradually become the center of coordination and information in the field of public health for all the American republics. It also acts as a consulting body at the request of national health authorities, carries on epidemiological and scientific studies, and publishes a monthly Bulletin with a circulation of over 9,000, as well as other educational and informative material.

"This is a mere sketch of some points that come to mind concerning the activities of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in the cultural field."

2. Hospitality for visiting professional colleagues.

Dr. Cumming introduced the subject and pointed out the advantages of strengthening inter-American professional relations in medicine and allied fields through the constitution of committees in the principal ports and in such

centers

centers as Chicago, to welcome foreign visitors and assist them in working out itineraries and visiting establishments of professional interest to them. He mentioned particularly the importance of such a committee in New York and asked Dr. Smillie whether he would be willing to act as chairman of a subcommittee to look into the question there. Dr. Smillie pointed out the value of international houses in this problem, to which Dr. Ernst replied that these houses were primarily concerned with students. Dr. Smillie then mentioned the facilities of the New York Academy of Medicine, which maintains a list of members who speak Spanish, as well as a Committee on Graduate Education and a Medical Education Bureau. He agreed to study the matter and to submit a plan, adding that he would request the cooperation in New York of such persons as Dr. Hugh H. Darby of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, Dr. C. C. Pierce, Medical Director of the First District of the United States Public Health Service, et cetera. Dr. Crowell said that one of the principal problems in connection with hospitality was that of the expense of entertaining these people. Mr. Thomson said that it was possible that during this year a committee would be set up in New York City which would handle the social side of hospitality and that the discussions of the present committee were directed primarily at professional hospitality. Dr. Crowell suggested that members of the American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, Chambers of Commerce, and Rotary Clubs might be drawn into a hospitality plan and Dr. Rudd remarked that in most cities there were retired professional persons of means who might like to serve on hospitality committees.

Mr. Thomson and Mr. Pierson explained the role of the Department of State in acting as the agency which would obtain the necessary information regarding the future arrival of prominent individuals and give this information to hospitality committees. In other cases, diplomatic and consular officers would be authorized to issue letters of introduction to medical hospitality committees.

3. Educational interchange.

Mr. Thomson explained the operation of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations and suggested that the Committee might serve as an advisory body to assist the Department of State subcommittee on fellowships and professorships in medicine and allied fields, and in placing fellows and professors in these fields who are sent by other countries. It was the unanimous sense of the Committee that its members would be happy to serve in this capacity.

The

The need of stimulating applications from medical and allied fields was stressed by Mr. Thomson and various members of the Committee suggested that their professional journals would be the best media for accomplishing this purpose. It was the sense of the group that articles regarding the Convention could be placed in the professional journals if this had not already been done, and that contacts should be made with medical schools and possibly the National Research Council.

The Chairman said that it was not so difficult to obtain tuition fellowships for foreigners but that the main difficulty often centered around travel and subsistence costs. It therefore appeared to be essential that travel and subsistence fellowships be established if any large interchange of students and professors was to take place. There was general agreement with this statement and it was felt that two courses might be followed: (1) coordinate this need with the efforts of Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, to obtain a "pool" of funds; or (2) approach foundations interested in medical education.

The discussion then centered on surveys of internships and opportunities and fellowships in the various fields. Dr. Cutter reported that, contrary to his former impression, statistics just compiled by the AMA had revealed between three and four hundred vacant internships instead of the seven hundred he had thought had existed. In order to approach the problem of ascertaining just what internships would be available to Latin American graduate students, Dr. Cutter offered to insert a question in the form submitted to hospitals by the AMA which would ask hospitals if they would accept English speaking Latin American interns. Dr. Caldwell thought that perhaps one hundred internships could be obtained for Latin Americans. It was agreed that any facilities in these fields should be brought to the attention of prospective graduate students in the other American republics in their own languages. Booklets in Spanish and Portuguese, describing not only the opportunities but also giving general information regarding graduate education in these fields, would be desirable, although, of course, they would require financing. Mr. Pierson reported on the files of American college and university catalogs being set up in eleven centers in the other American republics and remarked that such booklets might well supplement or summarize information contained in those catalogs.

In connection with opportunities for field work, Dr. Wolman remarked that it would be best to use the Rockefeller Foundation for a clearing house, as the Foundation works with key state organizations. There was no general information regarding laboratory facilities and it was felt that these facilities would have to be availed of as they arose and through personal contact. In connection with nursing fellowships, Mrs. Hickey said there was a large body of precedent for accepting foreign graduate nurses and offered to furnish a list of institutions likely to accept such nurses. The problem seemed to be how to stimulate an interest in graduate nursing in the other American republics.

At this point the Committee adjourned for lunch (12:30 p.m.).

At 2 p.m. the meeting was called to order again by the Chairman and item 3 (d) of the Agenda was taken up. Dr. Reed said that the main difficulty for prospective graduate students from the other American republics was that they had no opportunity to size up the training available in this country. He said that prospective students generally picked out a university because they knew somebody else who had attended it and once their mind was made up it was very difficult to get them to change it. He said that he had seen several cases at Johns Hopkins of students who would have been better placed in some other institution but that all his arguments to that effect were to no avail. He thought that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau might help to solve this difficulty through its agents in the other American republics.

There was general agreement on an affirmative response to the two questions under 3 (d) (i), ("Would it help to have (1) forms on file at American diplomatic missions and consular offices; (2) Pan American Sanitary Bureau designate local men for interviews, where possible?") with the proviso that completed forms should be submitted through the National Health Authorities to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

In discussing a possible survey of medical schools in the other American republics to show courses, content, et cetera, but no rating, Dr. Moll remarked that he was not in favor of such a survey as too close ratings would have the opposite effect of what this Committee intended; that is, the tendency would be to forbid help to those who needed it most. It was pointed out that information on

medical

medical schools existed in various places and that what might be needed would be a clearing house which could gather in one place the information now available in the files of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the Department of State and other centers. However, it was agreed that a formal survey was not necessary. It was agreed that 3(f) presented a much better way of obtaining information regarding schools in the other American republics; that is, through a survey of American medical schools and schools of public health to gather information on their experience with Latin American students.

4. Dissemination of scientific information in medical and allied fields.

a. Facilities of Army Medical Museum and Library.

Colonel Harold W. Jones, Librarian of the Army Medical Library, made the following statement:

"The Army Medical Library has a number of functions besides being an almost complete repository of the medical literature of the world since the discovery of printing. It publishes in convenient reference form an alphabetical index of classified medical literature which has now reached 51 volumes and considerably more than 3,000,000 references. It has a fairly extensive loan service to other libraries. It has Reading Rooms both for books and journals, and does a very considerable bibliographical service for its patrons although no such service is actually maintained as a Library function. The Library has a number of aims for the future, not any of which will be possible unless more commodious quarters are provided. The Library has struggled along for many years under tremendous handicaps with more and more work being demanded. It has reached the limit of its capacity, both in caring for books and also in its various fields. Last year the Librarian went so far as to suggest in an address before the Medical Library Association, a number of fields in which it would be desirable to engage, in his opinion. These were suggestions as to future activities and policies only as has been said, and were not to be considered with the present equipment.

"One of these suggested future activities was to undertake in a more or less unofficial way the training of medical and hospital librarians. No

plans

plans have ever been made for this, nor can they be considered in detail at the present time. In the same way it was suggested at some time in the future the Library might engage in something in the way of publications, such as archives containing papers on medical library science and medical history. No funds are available for this at the present time, and all publications by the Library staff must find their expression in journals devoted to medicine and the allied sciences and published elsewhere.

"With reference to the specific recommendations which were made last November and the agenda for this meeting, it is noted that under Paragraph 4 some questions have been raised regarding the facilities of the Army Medical Museum and Library in the dissemination of scientific information in medical and allied fields. Although comparatively little time has been placed at my disposal for the consideration of these questions, the following suggestions are made for consideration.

"1) Since the present distribution of the Index Catalogue to South American countries is limited and only about 20 copies are distributed now, should several hundred more copies be published of each volume as it comes from the press, for wider distribution? Such distribution would involve an expense of about \$3 a copy, and the copies would have to be ordered in advance of printing and arrangements made for payment. The Library has no funds to permit this, but could distribute the Index Catalogue free of charge to certain important libraries and institutions of learning devoted to medicine and allied sciences to a greater extent than is now the case, if requested by these institutions.

"2) Should a quarterly bulletin, for instance, be published jointly by the Library and Museum in English and Spanish, to be published in quantities of several thousand perhaps? This would contain information of interest on acquisitions and work of the Library and of the Museum. I am not prepared to say what it should contain, but would gladly receive suggestions, on the part of the Surgeon General of the Army.

"3) Should a moving picture film be undertaken showing in detail what the Library and Museum actually do in the field of medical literature and medical science? The Library would show all the steps in the

production

production of the Index Catalogue with adequate explanation. This would be a very valuable aid in advertising the Library and Museum and placing their facilities before the public. Outside aid in the production of such a film might be necessary as no specific funds are available for its production.

"4) Would it not be wise to request all South American Medical Libraries to send in the catalogue of their holdings, if one has been published or is in any way available? This is an important step as it enables the Army Medical Library to know what is in South America.

"5) Could the Pan American Bureau publish notices of recent acquisitions, et cetera, of the Army Medical Library? The Library now issues about every three months a complete list of its acquisitions. This has a distribution in mimeograph form of about 125 institutions in this country, but is not distributed outside the United States.

"Other suggestions will doubtless arise from time to time, and the Army Medical Library will be happy to do what it can for the furtherance of useful relations with our South American neighbors."

Lieutenant Colonel Virgil H. Cornell, Assistant Curator of the Army Medical Museum, reported as follows:

"Although the Army Medical Museum has no formal systematized association with medical museums or institutions in the Latin American countries, all of us who have been on duty at the Museum have maintained numerous personal contacts with representative scientists in those countries, and with pathologists of the United States who have from time to time been in these countries on various missions.

"Through these contacts we have at times been able to secure for our own use, material representing the disease problems peculiar to the Central and South American countries.

"There is maintained at the Army Medical Museum a department for the exchange of interesting material which is used by our institutions of learning in the United States. This is conducted under the auspices

of

of the American and Canadian Section of the International Association of Medical Museums. We would be very glad to extend such activities to include our Southern neighbors. The Museums Association, to my knowledge, has no branch in the Central or South American countries and the desirability of such a branch is not at present known to me. A Central or South American or combined branch of this Association might be fostered if the desire is present among those interested in such work in these countries. I am sure that the International Association of Medical Museums would welcome any such group who are seriously interested in this work.

"In 1928 the International Association of Medical Museums began the compilation and publication of an International Index of Medical Museums. A survey was conducted by questionnaire and in 1936 a list of the Museums of comparative pathology was published in the Bulletin of the Association. From time to time additional foreign medical museums are reported upon in the Bulletin and the Association has collected considerable information concerning these institutions. Unfortunately there is very little information regarding the extent of these activities among our South American neighbors. Such information might well be secured prior to any efforts to establish a branch organization.

"The Army Medical Museum under the auspices of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council conducts several registries sponsored by the outstanding medical organizations in this country. Through these activities several loan sets have been prepared for the use of members of the respective organizations. It is entirely probable that a few such loan sets could be designated for circulation among interested groups in South and Central America.

"As regards the training of individuals interested in medical museum activities, we have made no plans. However, speaking entirely unofficially, we could extend our facilities for informal study of technique to representatives from these countries as we now frequently do to individuals from various institutions in our own country.

"To my personal knowledge we have frequently had medical officers from the military services of the

South

South and Central American countries in the classes as the Army Medical School and Carlisle but I am not aware of any of our own officers being similarly detailed to any of these countries for a study of tropical diseases. With a view toward an even exchange to foster a better feeling between the various countries concerned some such arrangement might be considered.

"The Army Medical Museum, I am sure, would be glad to extend such facilities as are available to visiting scientists interested in our field of activity. The above remarks are entirely personal, any use of these facilities would have to be arranged, of course, through The Surgeon General of the United States Army."

Colonel Jones commented further that the difficulty was knowing how to get in touch with people who wanted literature and information. He said there was no system for communicating with appropriate persons in the other American republics. Mr. Pierson pointed out that the facilities of the Department of State were available should he desire to use them.

b. Possible expansion of Bulletin of Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

The possibilities of expanding the Bulletin of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to include articles of more general medical interest were discussed and it was the sense of the group that if funds and additional office space could be obtained such an expansion would be desirable. Dr. Ernst stressed the liberality of the distribution of the Bulletin and the yearly check which is made on the mailing list. The Bulletin is distributed free of charge to about 10,000 persons. It was suggested to Dr. Moll that the members of the Medical Continuation Committee be placed on the mailing list of the Bulletin and he said he would be glad to see that this was done.

c. Motion pictures in relation to this field.

Miss Wright presented the matter of informative educational motion pictures in relation to this field, explaining what the Department of State has so far done to assist in the distribution abroad of government-made and -sponsored non-amusement films for non-profit cultural purposes, and the corresponding display in this country of the few foreign

films

films of the same character which have sought circulation here through government channels. She outlined the difficulties the Department encountered and requested advice as to how they might best be overcome. The principal difficulty, she said, was the scarcity of suitable films.

Dr. Wolman said that Mead-Johnson had films with Spanish legends. Dr. Rudd offered to look into the matter of pharmaceutical films. It was remarked that Dr. Hektoen of the National Institute of Health had a cancer film. Dr. Caldwell said that there were two hospital films, one taken at Peralta Hospital, Oakland, California, which had been approved by the American College of Surgeons, and one taken in Boston. Dr. Moll reported that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau is setting up a small library of medical public health films. Colonel Cornell stressed the importance of making master film copies for preservation. He said that when the Army Medical Museum got out a number of films which had been taken during the War and stored away without use for a number of years, it was found that they were all damaged beyond hope. He said that the School of Public Health of Harvard had a film on sanitation. Dr. Wolman furnished a list of possible commercial sources of public health films and suggested that commercial groups be approached for new material. Mrs. Hickey said that the nurses were interested in the entertainment films on Pasteur and Florence Nightingale. She also knew of a film on cancer in relation to the veteran which had been prepared by Dr. Max Cutler of Chicago.

Attention was invited to the need of having some committee pass on the suitability of certain films for general use, especially outside the United States.

d. Other suggestions regarding exchange and dissemination of information.

In discussing other suggestions regarding the exchange and dissemination of information, Mr. Pierson stressed the facilities of the Department of State. He said that many times information could be obtained through American diplomatic and consular officials which could not be obtained through private sources. Dr. Caldwell remarked at this point that the American Hospital Association had approached the problem by setting up a Latin American Committee and that since the constitution of this Committee requests for assistance in hospital matters from the other American republics had risen from about two a month to about two a week. Mr. Pierson pointed out the role that the Department

had

had played in bringing the facilities of this Committee to the attention of the American republics and Dr. Caldwell expressed the opinion that this had been largely responsible for the increase in requests for cooperation addressed to this Committee.

5. Recognition of professional degrees for educational purposes.

It was the general opinion of the Committee that there were no difficulties at present in the recognition of professional degrees for graduate work for internships; that while there were no international conventions to which the United States was a party which provided for the mutual recognition of degrees, generally speaking any Latin American who obtained an internship or who wished to do graduate study had no difficulty in obtaining recognition of his diploma.

6. Eighth American Scientific Congress.

Material on the Scientific Congress was distributed to the members of the Committee and their attention was particularly invited to the section on public health of which Dr. Cumming is the Honorary Chairman.

The meeting closed with expressions of thanks from Dr. Cumming and Mr. Thomson for the time and attention devoted to the subject by the members of the Committee.

APPENDIX

An Agreement

between

CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE

and the

FACULTY OF MEDICINE of the UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA

At meetings held at Cornell University Medical College on May 26 and May 31, 1938, between the Permanent Committee of Cornell University Medical College and the University of Havana, a plan of cooperation was agreed upon. The Permanent Committee representing Cornell University Medical College is composed of Dr. Wilson G. Smillie, Chairman, Dr. Samuel Z. Levine, Dr. William DeW. Andrus, Dr. R. Gordon Douglas, who have been appointed by the Dean of Cornell University Medical College, Dr. William S. Ladd, at the request of the Faculty of Cornell University Medical College, to act on behalf of that institution. The Permanent Committee representing the Medical Faculty of the University of Havana is composed of Dr. Alberto Inclan, Chairman, Dr. Carlos E. Finlay, Dr. Alfredo Antonetti, and Dr. Felix Hurtado, appointed by the Rector of the University of Havana, Dr. Jose Cadenas, and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Angel Aballi, to represent the University of Havana as their Permanent Committee. Both committees have been empowered by the respective universities to complete all negotiations concerning a plan of cooperation between the Cornell University Medical College and the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Havana, as outlined by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University on January 29, 1938, and by the Executive Council of the University of Havana on May 12, 1937.

The plan of cooperation agreed upon was as follows:

A. That four undergraduate students and/or members of the teaching staff of the Cornell University Medical College, duly accredited by the Permanent Committee of the Cornell University Medical College, will be given the opportunity to study Parasitology, Tropical Diseases, or any other subject of special interest, for a period of

six weeks in the summer in Havana, beginning July 1, under the auspices of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Havana. The four Cornell University representatives will be given room and board by the University of Havana during the six weeks' period agreed upon.

B. That three undergraduate students in medicine of the University of Havana and/or members of the teaching staff of the School of Medicine of the University of Havana, duly accredited by the Permanent Committee representing the same, will be permitted to study at the Cornell University Medical College and the New York Hospital for a period of eight weeks, one each in the fall, the winter, and the spring. The New York Hospital and the Cornell University Medical College will provide room and board for the three visiting students or members of the teaching staff of the School of Medicine of the University of Havana for a period of eight weeks, as agreed upon. The studies and work of the three visitors may be in one or more subjects. The head of the department or heads of departments concerned will be duly notified as to the nature of the work and studies decided upon.

C. That the Permanent Committees of the Cornell University Medical College and the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Havana agree to extend to each of the respective visitors, on satisfactory completion of the work, a certificate covering the studies pursued and the time employed thereon. These certificates will be signed by the Permanent Committees of the respective institutions and the Deans of the Faculties of Medicine.

D. Each Permanent Committee will undertake to organize and supervise the execution of the studies at the respective institutions.

E. Future meetings of the Joint Permanent Committees will be held when circumstances make these meetings necessary in order to facilitate and to afford a closer understanding of all existing, as well as future arrangements covering the above plan of cooperation, at time and place mutually agreed upon.

F. It is agreed that this plan of cooperation will be submitted to the Faculty of the Cornell University Medical College and to the Executive Council of the University of

Havana

Havana for final ratification, and that this agreement will be effective for a period of twelve months, beginning June 30, 1938.

For Cornell University
Medical College:

For University of Havana:

Wilson G. Smillie, M. D.

Alberto Inclan, M. D.

Samuel Z. Levine, M. D.

Carlos E. Finlay, M. D.

William DeW. Andrus, M.D.

Alfredo Antonetti, M. D.

R. Gordon Douglas, M. D.

Felix Hurtado, M. D.

